PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE GREAT STRIKE.

PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESI DENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

HENRY M. MATTHEWS. Governor of West Virginia.

WAR DEFARTMENT,

WARHINGTON, D. C., July 18, 1877,

overnor Horry Matthews, Wheeting, W. Yas,

or dispatch to the President asking for troops

elved. The President is avers to intervenmices it is clearly shown that the State is unosuppress the insurrection. Please furnish
statement of facts. What force can the State
How strong are the listatingths?

immediately issued to have troops sent artinshurg.
response to a dispatch from Secretary reary. Vice President King, of the Battiand Ohio road, sent the following:
CAMBES STATOS, BALTIMON, July 18.
Geo. B. Mctory, Secretary of Bar:
we the house to exhausticing the is probable to be sent from Washington to Martinsburg to come the insured men seant from Washington to Martinsburg to ress the insurection, and to state in rebest in anticipation of this transportation to required, have directed our agent at largion to be prepared, medical or agent at largion to be prepared, another agent at largion to be prepared, another than the section of the second o

Vice President B. & O. R. R.
At 3:30 o'clock Gen. French, commanding
officer at the Arsensl, received orders to proseed to Martinsburg with six batteries of artillery. Orders were also sent to Fort MoHenry to have two of the batteries posted there

So o'clock Gen. French, commanding lear at the Arsenal, received orders to produce Martinaburg with six batteries of arrivery. Orders were also sent to Fort Melmry to have two of the batteries posted there it on.

BALTIMORE, July 18.—Up to 3 p. m. so further violence had occurred on the line of the meantime the six batteries at a farsanal were made ready and marched to elalimore and Ohio relired. The troops from Fort McHenry arrived on a cital train in this city about 9 o'clock last the form and Ohio relired. The strikers have full possession of the road, and no freight trains are allowed to move. At Martinsburg at noon to-day they went into the workshops of the company and ordered the men to stop work, which they refused to do, when the strikers ready and the two from Fort strikers little frolic. The six hatteries in this first that the strike cannot be controlled and the road made safe for shead like old war times, only there were no flous faces. The soldiers seemed to regard trip as a little frolic. The six hatteries m washington and the two from Fort elleury all belonged to the 2d artillery. Level Mison, have; battery I, Lieut. Howard, battery C, (Mg. raves; battery I, Lieut. Howard, battery C, Lieut. Smith; battry F, Lieut. Simpson, and Lieut. Wolf, adjust, Lieut. Maurice, quartermaster. From ort McHenry came battery H, Capt. Wilson, the Lieut. Wolf, adjust, Lieut. Simpson, and Lieut. Wolf, adjust, Lieut. Simpson, and Lieut. Wolf, adjust, Lieut. Maurice, quartermaster. From ort McHenry came battery H, Capt. Wilson, in Lieut. Wolf, adjust, Lieut. Simpson, and Lieut. Wolf, adjust the wolf of the work of the work of the work of the wolf of

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

oreas, it is provided in the Constitution of the of States that the United States shall protect a State in this United States shall protect a State in this United States shall protect of the State of West and States of the State of West and States of the State of West and State at Martinsburg and at various other taking the line of the Baltimore and Ohio oad, in such State, which the authorities of State are unable to suppress; and whereas the laws of the United States retained the State of the United States retained to the States

ed time.
w. therefore, I., Rutherford R. Hayes, Presiof the United States, do hereby admonsh at I
citizens of the United States, and all persons
in the territory and jurisdiction of the United
saiding, contenancing, abetting or taking
in such unlawful proceedings; and I do hereby
all persons engaged in or connected with
domestic violence and obstruction of the laws
sperse and retire peaceably to their respective
es on or before 12 o'clock, noon, of the 10th day
by instant.

abodes on or before 12 o'clock, noon, of the 19th day of July instant.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this 18th
[L.S.] day of July, A. D. 1877, and of Independence
the 102d.

By the President:

By the President:
F. W. SEWARD.

Acting Secretary of State.

By the President F. W. SEYARD.

The Strike in Washington.

The strike on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad has as yet had no effect on the Washington branch, with the exception of some few elight delays in the arrival of trains. The Western train, which was due here at 750 o'clock yesterday morning, was four hourslate. This train brought Gov. Matthews, of West Virginia, and a company of militia from Wheeling to Martinsburg. It was stated that the train had to wait at Wheeling for the Governor and the militia, and was after leaving Martinsburg, compelled to move slow, as obstructions were feared. Thus it became late. The passengers who came on the train reported that all was quiet at Martinsburg, and that the worst had not yet come.

There has been no interruption in the busices over the Washington branch. The trains are running as usual, and the officers of the branch have no foar of any disaffection of strike on the part of the employees engaged on this division. The strike at Martinsburg affects only the firemen and brakemen employed in running freight trains. Plenty onen could be obtained to fill the positions of the strikers, only the fatter resort to violence to prevent the passage of freight trains. The order reducing wages affected all the officers and employees of the road whose daily wages exceed a dollar. The following is the text of the order reducing wages affected all the officers and employees of the road whose daily wages exceed a dollar. The following is the text of the order amouncing the reduction which caused the strike among the firemen and brakemen of the freight trains.

Baltimoze and floude for firemen and brakemen of the freight trains.

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Baltimoze and floude for formation which caused the strike among the firemen and brakemen of the freight trains.

Baltimoze and floude for formation which caused the strike among the firemen and brakemen of the freight

as the depression in the general busine

day, the following premime and recommends of adopted:

Whereas the depression in the general business interests of the country continues, thus seriously a many continues the seriously of the country continues, thus seriously and renderitures extracted for the seriously and renderitures are reduction of railway companies. The seriously in the present compensation of all officers and employees of every grade in the service of the Company, where the amount received exceeds it per day, to take effect on and after July 16, instant.

Ressert, That the said reduction shall apply to the main stem and branches east of the Onic viver. Ressert, That the said reduction shall apply to the main stem and branches east of the Onic viver. In the service of the company will appreciate the necessity of and concur cordially in, this action.

The board postponed action until some time after its great competition—the Feanesy vania. New York Central and Hudson liver and And similar reductions in pay, with the hope that business would so improve that this necessity would be obviated. In this they have been despointed.

The president, in announcing the decision of the board, takes occasion to express the conviction and expectation that every officer and man in the service will cheerfully recognize the necessity of the reduction, and expectively the usefulness and success of the company.

The Situation at Different Points Along the

The situation of the strike on the Baltimore and Ohio road this morning is represented by the Canden Station officials to be quiet along the whole line. The strikers having completed the work of assuming control of the road by stopping all freight trains at Keyser, Grafton, Martinsburg and Wheeling, seem to be satisfied, and are waiting to see what the company will do.

still occupied the cars of the train that broughs them.

They are waiting the result of a consultation between their officers and Attorney General White, Mr. Wm. Keyser, Capit. T. R. Sharp and other officials as to the best course to pursue. What measure may be adopted will be shortly known. The strikers have made no demonstration thus far to-day, and are watching the course of events, and if an attempt to move any of the trains is made they will doubtless be heard from. Gov. Matthews, who was understood to be on his way to Martinsburg, got as far as Cumberland last night, and then for some reason returned to Wheeling.

some reason returned to Wheeling.

THE SITUATION AT GRAFTON.

At Grafton where the strikers made some unruly demonstration—against non-striking fremen several of the ringleaders of the strike have been put under arrest by the local civil authorities, and held under guard by men detailed from the Wheeling militia company.

The Moorefield Guards, another militia company ordered to the scene of difficulty at Martinaburg, had not arrived this morning, as was expected. The wounded men, Poisal and Vandergrift, who were shot during the riot yesterday morning, are both doing very well.

EXERCIPATION AT A STANDETILL.

and in small squads above and below the town. Their attitude is very threatening and assured, and they declare they will never give up. The general impression with cool and unprejudiced people is that fifty regular soldiers or marines could subdue the strikers in a few hours, but the country militia is looked upon as of uo use and will probably only aggravate them.

At 1 c'clock this afternoon the information from Martinsburg was that the strikers were beginning to assume a threatening attitude, as if they were impatient at the hesitation of the militia and the road officials. Their inevenents indicated that they themselves would excellent a crisis.

caused by the conference of officials with
Attorney General White, who is also probably
in consultation with Gov. Matthews, by wire,
at Wheeling.

After in Milton. No. yesterday destroyed the sawmilt of Milton.

PREIGHT BUSINESS IN BALTIMORE.

The company is not receiving freight for any points on the main stem, of a perishable nature, and when any freight is taken it is with the full understanding on the part of the consignor that it cannot be forwarded until the present trouble is over.

The receipts consequently have fallen of considerably with the exception of that destined for points on the Washington and Metropolitan brunches, which is received and forwarded as usual. Mr. A. J. Pairbanks, general agent at Camden station, state that no freight trains will be dispatched from Baltimore, Mount. Clare or Locust Point to points west until all possibility of their obstruction or stoppage has been guarded against.

The Situation in Martinsburg.

Is be obtained to fill the positions of crs. only the latter resort to violence the passage of freight trains. The lacing wages affected all the officers average of the road whose daily wages of the road whose daily wages of the road whose daily wages of the road manage of the fremen and of the freight trains.

INDIA SAN ORION BAILDOAD COMPANY. OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT LANGE AND OTHER PRESIDENT LANGE AND IN 1, 1877.

FIGURE OF THE PRESIDENT LANGE AND IN 1, 1877.

The Matthews guards, numbering sixty then, arrived here this morning. Large ac-

cossions from other localities engaged in the outbreak are arriving here; by every train, and the aspect of affairs is becoming serious. The officials of the company are here, but have been unable to effect a compromise. The strikers seem determined to stick to their purpose, and the company is equally determined to maintain its present attitude. The people here are very much excited, fearful that a collision between the authorities and the strikers may occur at any moment.

THE FAMIRHING CATTLE.

A large number of cattle, hogs and sheep contained in the cars destined to Baltimore, that had been kept penned up and famishing for water and starving for food were this morning removed from the cars and driven into neighboring pasture fields,

Quite a number of cattle died from confinement and thirst, before this humane measure was permitted by the strikers.

HOTERS RESCUED FROM THE AUTHORITIES

From Wheeling, W. Va.

From Wheeling, W. Va.

ARMS OF THE MILITIA CAPTURED BY THE
STRIKERS.

WHEREING, W. Va., July 18.—The Governor reports that the Legislature of 1873 did
not provide for organization or enrolling of
militia, and that there is no erganized force
except two volunteer companies in the State,
and in order to protect the lives of mon and
prevent bloodshed he was compelled to ask for
Federal troops. The rioters took forty stand
of arms from the volunteer companies to-day.
The Governor was very reluctant to call for
Federal dal, but deemed it necessary to do so
to prevent the destruction of lives and propeerty. The railroad officials are very reticent,
and no information can be obtained from them.

and no information can be obtained from them.

Troups Ordered Out,

DEPARTURE OF UNITED STATES INFANTRY
FROM BALTIMORE FOR MARTINERURG,

BALTIMORE, MD., July 18.—Gen. Barry, in
command at Fort McHenry, having received
orders from Washington this afternoon to
forward troops to suppress the disorder on the
Baltimore and Ohio railroad at Martinsburg
and other points, batteries H and L and a
detachment of fourteen men from light battery A, 2d artillery, were immediately ordered
out, and left the fort shortly after 8 o'clock on
a special train.

the railroad strikers since Monday afternoon.

THE LATEST FROM GRAFTON.

WHEELING, W. V.A., July 18.—A special to the Register says the excitement over the strike of the fireuen and brakemen has subsided and everything is quiet at that point. No freight trains have as yet been allowed to move, however. The strikers threaten inimidation and violence to all persons attempting to fill their places.

The mayor called upon the citizens to assist in preserving the peace, which will probably end in a strike at that point. No news of any disturbances on the Central Ohio and Chicago divisions as yet.

This Morning's Dispatches.
THE STRIKERS GAINING STRENGTH—PROGRESS OF THE TROOPS.
BALTIMORE, July 19, 19:30 a. rn.—Officials at Camden Station furnish the following: The strikers at Martinsburg are increasing rapidly, numbering now over five hundred men. Our secuts just in reports a mob of four hundred to five bundred men between Williamsport Crossing and Still-house. Bloody work is expected to-morrow.
The troops are moving along slowly and carefully and sire now near Washington junction. At Keyser the strikers received information that a company of milltin would probably reach that place on the train east for Martinsburg, and resolved that if this commany attempted to board any train they would be torn to pieces.
At Graffon the strikers are determined and

THE LATIST FROM MARTINBURG.
MARTINSBURG, W. Va., July 19—12:45 a. m.—
All is quiet here at this hour, and but few parade the streets. The troop train from Battimore and Washington has not yet arrived. The trains extend two miles eastand west. A rain is falling, which has dispersed the crowd.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

A fire in Milton, Pa., yesterday destroyed the saw-mill of Medicery, Hart & Co. and about \$25,000 worth of lumber. Total loss, about \$30,000. worth of lumber. Total loss, about \$80,000.

James Jackson was appointed receiver of the Entreon. Fire Insurance Company at Paterson. X.

The available nesets are said to be \$130,000, and liabilities \$250,000.

The sevent annual session of the New Jersey State Bental Society commenced at Long Branch yesterday. Thirty dive members were present. It will continue three days.

I. Blungart & Co. Importers of woolens, Nos. 47 and 49 White street, New York have falled. Their liabilities are estimated at from \$400,000 to \$600,000, and the assets are said to be small.

Alexander Bentluss and Peter Kelley were lost.

and the assets are said to be small.

Alexander Dennings and Feter Kelley were lost from the fishing schoner: Edward Gover, of Gouester, Mass, on June 9 on the western banks, while attending trawles during a fog.

The furniture warerooms and carnet salesroom of Abernathy & Bro., Leavenworth, Kan, were partially destroyed by fire posterday afternoon, Loss on stock, \$20,000, insurance, \$27,500, loss on building, \$7,000.

partially destroyed by fire yesterlay afternoon, loss on building, \$1,000. insurance, \$27,000, loss on building, \$1,000. Quite a number of the employees of the New York post office are dressed in a uniform which consists of blue flarmed sack year with brass heartons are the same of the number of the flarmed with the restrictions of the same of the same

A FAT CLERK'S OFFICE

CONNECTED WITH THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

CONNECTED WITH THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

\$40,000 a Year Income for the Clerk—Large Perquisites and Enormous Fees—Abuses. That Congress Should Correct.

It is believed that Congress will, at the coming session, adopt some legislation providing for the complete reporting of the proceedings of the United States Supreme Court. That such a measure is necessary cannot be doubted, as the doings of this august body are little known to the public, and a knowledge of their proceedings would prove valuable in many respects. To attorneys the legal talents expended in the daily session, which go unrecorded, if preserved and made public would prove valuable for reference, while as it now is nothing is recorded beyond the decision that follows the termination of the argument. As these legal addresses are cut down into the briefest time possible, they are generally stripped of ornamentation, leaving nothing for anunciation but the principles important to all interested in legal subjects.

An effort will also be made to print a daily journal of the court proceedings each morning, subsequent to the session, in like manner as the Congressional records are published. The value of this proposed new departure can best be appreciated by connectors and their clients, who have paid well for all information gathered from the clerk's office. There are no facilities for the press in the court-room, and no effort has ever been made to supply them. On the contrary, the action that has been taken would indicate that the presence of journalists in that locality was neither desired between the public only through one of its clerks, who prepares a report for the Associated Press.

The impracticability of this course can soon be made evident. For instance, a justice after delivering an opinion withholds it several days for revision. If a reporter were present at the time it was delivered in court he could take it down, have it in print the following day, and those attorneys anxious to posses it could do so without delay, and that

a copy. If he does the latter, he will be charged \$2 a page for every page the opinion makes.

The court year will average about two hundred decisions of three pages, and if a lawyer wanted to secure a copy of each decision when made it would cost him the enormous sum of \$1,200. But taken in book form they can be purchased for \$10 a volume. This amount falls into the pockets of the derk, Mr. Daniel W. Middleton, sr. When an appeal is taken from a minor court to this high tribunal the appellant either has to pay down \$250 to secure the costs, or give an acceptable bond in that amount. In most instances the money is furnished, and few attorneys give bond outside of the practitioners in this District. This also gots into the clerk, with an eye to a good speculation, undertook the task of having the printing done, and it has grown into a perquisite, out of which Mr. Middleton realizes amountly a profit of neariy \$20,000. As the court has a knowledge of what transpires in this respect, and manifesta a perfect indifference in regard thereto, it is to be presumed that the Justices do not object to having Mr. Middleton increase his wealth as rapidly as possible, no matter low drugging and draining it may prove to the practitioners before the court.

As to the fees of the court there is but one.

as possible, no matter how dragging and draining it may prove to the precitioners before the court.

As to the fees of the court there is but one statute that touches upon the subject, approved February 28, 1799, and says "that the compensation of the clerk of the Supreme Court of the United States shall be as follows, to wit: For his attendance in court \$10 per day, and for his other services double the fees of the clerk of the Supreme Court of the United States shall be as follows, to within the Supreme Court of the United States shall be holden." When this act was passed, from the tenor it was evident that the Supreme Court of the United States was expected to sit in different States, but aince the year 1803 it has been located in the District of Columbia, and it is difficult to tell on what basis the clerk regulate his fees. In Maryland, at the date of the passage of the act, the clerk of the State Court got his fees in to-bacce, but no instance can be cited where Mr. Middleton followed in his footsteps and accepted "the weed" as docket fees.

To make this fatures of Mr. Middleton's berth a little more plain to the public the figures of one sossion of the court are given, showing what it coats the Government to support this adjunct of the Supreme Court, in addition to the revenue received from other sources. The October term of 1876, including Sunday, lasted one laundred and twenty-nine days, for which Mr. Middleton received \$10 per day, making \$1,200 as salary. In that time, among other business transacted, thirty-three cases in which the United States alone was a party were considered, and the aggregate teamounted to \$3,774.85. Thus it will be seen

among other business transactiol, thirty-three cases in which the United States alone was a party were considered, and the aggregate fees amounted to \$3,774.55. Thus it will be seen that for these one hundred and twenty-nine days the clerk received from the Government alone the fine income of \$5,024.55. What were the receipts in cases where private parties were the litigants cannot be ascertained, but they were at least seven times greater.

These accounts have been accepted and approved by the Chief Justice of the court, and when Mr. Caleb Cushing was Attorney General he decided that the allowance made by the court should be accepted as final by the accounting officer, so they stand as right and fair. It is asfe to say that in fees, salary and perquisites the clerk of the Supreme Court of the United States has an annual income amounting to nearly \$40,000. In addition to what the Government is compelled to pay as fees, the marshal of the court, a separate and distinct officer, has to be sustained, and for the year ending June 39, 1877, there was advanced to him for the expenses of the United States, on account of the Supreme tained, and for the year ending June 30, 1877, there was advanced to him for the expenses of the United States, on account of the Supreme Court, \$23,950. It will quickly be perceived that this court as it at present exists is an expensive laxury and a good spot for introducing commy. To change the order of things is highly essential and should have been done long ago in the interest of law and justice.

By publishing the daily verbattin record the cnormous fees of Mr. Middleton would be somewhat reduced, attorneys benefited and ellents relieved of a partial taxation for having cases prosecuted, the \$2 a page business would be abolished, and the clerk receive several hundred dollars less annually as salary. The office will bear a thorough overhauling and regulating, and Congress cannot do a better piece of legislation at the approaching session than to look after it.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS. National Cotton Exchange Convention—Dis-tinguished Southerners Present. By Telegraph to The Bertunican. GREEN BRIER WHITE SULFIUR SPRINGS, W. Va., July 18.

cided apposition, but after some discussion it was adopted, with only two votes in the negative. No political significance attaches to the discussion.

A similar contesty was subsequently ex-

tended to Colonel Freyers, the Pernyian minister; Hon. John H. Reagan, of Texas, and ax-Mayor Wickhann, of New York. The report of the treasurer shows that the receipts since the last session were \$5,000, expenditure \$1,000. The reports of the other officers were submitted and referred. Recess till 4 p. m. Upon the reassemblying of the convention the committee on allotment of business reported assigning various topics to committees for consideration and report.

John Phelps, esq., of New Orleans, was reelected president for the couning term. Wm. P. Campbell, of New York, elected vice president, and the following executive council James A. McCall, Mobile; W. A. Goodwin, Memphis; W. W. Gordon, Savannah; W. I. Trenholm, Charleston, S. C.; D. C. Stone, Galveston; W. B. Reynolds, Norfolk; J. F. Whoeless, Nashville.

A committe was appointed to consider the advisability of memorializing the United States Government to enforce the clause of the charter of the Direct Cable Company, for bidding the amalgamation of that company with any other, the same having been one of the conditions on which said company were to land their cable on the stores of the United States. The committee consists of C. J. Sheppard and H. G. Hester, of New Orleans, John Nishit, of Savannah; Pelix Warley, of New York, and M. C. Humpbreys, of St. Louis, Adjourned till to-morrow morning.

There are nearly five hundred visitors at this place, large accession a striving daily, and

THE PRESIDENT'S POLICY IN MISSIS

The Personal Observations of Gen. Stewart L. Woodford—A Gratifying Condition of Affairs—Cordiality Between the Whites and Colored Men on Everything Except Politics. Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, United States District Attorney of New York, was present at the commencement of the University of Mississippi, at Oxford, in that State, on the 37th of June last, and by invitation delivered the commencement address before the students of that institution. There were present upon that occasion Senator Lamar, ex-Secretary of the Interior Jacob Thompson, Gen. Chalmers, of Fort Fillow; Gen. Petherston; the judges of the Court of Appeals of Mississippi; Gov. Stone, the executive of the State; Gen. Humphreys, of the Confederate army; Gen. A. P. Stewart, the chancellor of the university, and many other prominent men of the State. Gen. Humphreys, of the Confederate army; Gen. A. P. Stewart, the chancellor of the university, and many other prominent men of the State. Gen. Woodford's speech upon that occasion, emanating as it did from the lips of an old and tried soldier in the ranks of the Union army and the Republican party, has been extensively copied throughout the South and given the greatest satisfaction to all classes.

A representative of this paper met General Woodford yesterday at the Treasury Department, and enjoyed the following interview with him.

"General, you spent a week or two in Mississippi recently, and you no doubt availed yourself of that opportunity to observe the situation of affairs there?"

"In the first place what attracted my attention more than anything else," replied Gen. Woodford, "was that nearly everybody, white and black, was at work. I have been in the South during the past few years several times, and I nover saw fewer men lounging shout the stores than I did on the occasion of this last visit. I was also struck with the fact that there were nearly as many series of orn under cultivation as of cottun, so that if the cotton crop fails the people down there need not be at loss for the necessire of l

	WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS. National Cotton Exchange Convention—Dis-	Names.	yds.	900 yds.	1.000 yds.	Total.	1
	tinguished Southerners Present. By Telegraph to THE BEPUBLICAN.	J. L. Allen	67	71	602	200	
	GREEN BRIER WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS,) W. VA., July 18,	Thomas Lamb, jr	645	67	59	300 197	1
		A. V. Canfield, ir	72	64	60	196	
	The first biennial convention of the Na-	L. Weber	70	63	62	195	1
11	tional Cotton Exchange of America met here	C. E. Blydenburgh Gen. T. S. Dakin	66	60	65	193	1
t	at noon to-day. President John Phelps, of	Wallace Gunn	63	61	63	191	l.
3	New Orleans, who presided, briefly addressed	R. C. Coleman	400	64	.58	191	7
٢	the convention in congratulatory terms.	N. D. Hodgman		70	55	190	Ľ
1	A committee on credentials was appointed,	G. L. Morse		68	54	189	l!
	and reported fifty delegates present from the	G. W. Davison F. J. Rabbeth	74	65	- 55 48	187	18
•	Cotton Exchanges of New Orleans, New York,	W. H. Jackson	63	62	59	184	1
ġ.	Memphis, Mobile, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Vicks-	H. Fisher		.54	58	181	12
ı	burg, Charleston, Savannah and Norfolk.	J. Scott	462	56	58	176	Li
	The courtesy of the free use of the Western	N. Washburne		.59 A3	62	175	Ľ
٤	Union Telegraph wires was extended to the	A. Hebbard	64	200	55	175	1
ŀ	members for family and social messages, and	L. L. Herburne		24	51	173	L
5	accepted with the thanks of the convention.	H. F. Clark		63	48	173	13
*	A motion to invite Generals Joseph E. John-	Jacob Wemyse		60	48	173	١,
r	ston and Jubal A. Early and Hon. Benj. Hill,	G. W. Yale		65	4.8	172	П
1	of Georgia, to privileged seats met with de-	L. C. Bruce Wm. Farron		60	41	171	Ľ
	cided opposition, but after some discussion it	Henry White		51	43	154	1
ſ	was adopted, with only two votes in the nega-		11.000		100	11.555	1
	tive. No political significance attaches to the	The St. Louis bank					1
ė	discussion.	scarcely a perceptible im	pressle	our con	Ua.		1
	A similar courtesy was subsequently ex-	Institutions of Chicago.					13

The Mount Washington railroad carried to se summit of the mountain 2,000 persons in 1873 and 6,000 in 1876.

atone of the principist hotels, but Miss Turner is registered under autother name.

Gov. Bedle arrived at the Mansion house last evening, and his family, who are to arrive on Tuesday, will remain during the season. The Governor will spend as much of his time as his official duties will permit.

Attorney (ien. Taft, J. L. Dodge, of New York; Col. J. M. Bennett, of Philadelphia; S. F. Raison, of San Francisco; G. F. Train, ir. of Omahn, Net., and Francisco; G. Train, ir. of Omahn, Net., and Francisco; G. Train, ir. of Omahn, Net., and Francisco; G. Train, ir. of Chaland, Set., and Goorge Theorem Storwise, P. M., and George Trut. Dr. H. C. Chairman and Henry McCail, of Philadelphia, are at Howland's hotel.

The other day four of a number of trainps who have a rendervous in the suburbs of Long Branch, attempted to assault a young girl. The four assairants were arrested, but one broke away, and after a lively run of a mile, cluded the police. The remaining three have been commuted, and are to have a heating to morrow.

Captain M. E. Rogers, of Philadelphia,

BARATOGA SPRINGS

Mr. Christmas, of New York, drives a fine-solving pair of dapple browns to a landau. L. W. Williams, of Washington, D. C., drives ut in a isndau, behind a fine team of large blacks.

CAPE MAY. The following Washingtonians have arrive at Congress hall, Cape May J. C. McKe Smma McKelden, Miss Ella McKelden, McKelden, Mrs. Wm. M. Shuster, Mrs. J. Clare, Miss B. Clare.

"Do you not think," replied the General, smiling, "that I can better answer this question about the 10th of next November? I am a Federal office-holder, you know, and don't talk politics."

Acting Secretary McCormick here joined the General, and The Republicans represents the vanished.

THE COMING RIFLE MATCH.

Competition at Creedmoor for Places on the American Team.

By Tolegraph to The Republicans.

New York, July 18.

The weather was remarkably fine for the second day's competition for places on the American National Rifle Team at Creedmoor, Themps, and 1,000 yard ranges were shot over. The following are the scores:

New York, July 18, Total, I can be the resemble of the control of t

MORE INDIAN MURDERS.

Four Persons Killed on Cow Creek—Rebei-lion of "Old Salty". Warriors. By Teigraph to Tas Republicas. San Francisco, July 18. A dispatch from Walla Walla, Washington Territory, says the Indians have killed three men and a girl on Cow creek. "Old Salty," a Spokone chief, says he believes fifty of his warriors have gone to join Joseph's band. They are beyond his control. Gol. Given with his column has reached Little Salmon river from the South.

A messenger from "Smookhalla" and "Spo-kone Jerry," non-treaty Spokone chiefs, an-

POLITICAL NEWS

AT THE EXECUTIVE MANSION AND

Our Differences with Mexico. IR TABLES TURNED ON THE MEXICANS BY MINISTER POSTER—AMEND PROMISED FOR THE INVASION OF OUR TERRITORY BY MEXI-

MEMBER OF THE COURT—HIS RECEPTION BY

THE EGYPTIAN AUTHORITIES. established in Egypt for the adjudication of civil and criminal matters affecting foreigners in that country. The State Department was yesterday in receipt of information from Contail General Furman that Judge Morgan has arrived and been presented to Pasta Cheret, who will, according to custom, present him to the Khedite, by whom his formal appointment is to be conferred upon the nomination of our Government. Mr. Furman adde: "I am very glad to find him (Judge Morgan) not only familiar with French, but with a code of laws similar to those of Egypt. His commanding form, intelligent countenance and frankness of manner will also add much to his influence with

The Fishery Question.

W. H. Trescott, of South Carolina, left Washington Tuesday for Beston to consult with his colleague, Richard H. Dana, these gentlemen having been appointed counsel for the Government before the commission provided for by the treaty of Washington to determine the amount of compensation which ought to be paid by the Government of the United States to the British Government in partner for certain fishing neighbors. The commission return for certain fishing privileges. The comit sion will meet at Halifax, N. S., on or about 27th instant. It is anticipated that a large smo of testimony will be taken.

Loan.

The subscriptions to the new four per cent. loan, received by the Treasury Department, are as follows: Washington \$20,500, New York \$2,00,500, Philadelphia \$10,500, I latitudore \$118,500, Boston \$73,000, Saint Louis \$114,000, Chicago \$23,700, New Orleans \$100,900, Chichmant \$67,800, Sain Francisco \$10,000, by the Syndicate \$60,000,000; total \$55,345,340, The amount of subscriptions received at the Treasury at San Prancisco, New Orleans, Chicago and Cincinnati has not yet been received at the Treasure.

An Interviewer Repudiated

Secretary McCrery denies the correctness of an interview with him, printed recently, where-in he is alleged to have made explanations of the action of the lowa Republican convention in tabling a resolution indoesing the Southern policy of President Hayes. The Secretary says he never saw the interviewer, and what is worse, the guessing

Going to Oregon. Senator Mitchell leaves for Oregon

upon.

Progress of the Dury New Belford.
QUEBER, July 18.—Capt. Gearc. of the bark
Amphituste, from Bristol, reports June 26, in lasttude 44° 28° north, and longitude 45° 18° west. Met
the twenty-foot schoolers-laged whale-took New
Besford, twenty two days out, with Mr. and Mrs.
Craps on board, how to and the two voyagers
basirded the Amphibitus. They remained to dinwith their veyage to Europe, and stated that they
had embyed good health. At parting Capt. Gearc
provided them with whose water and a few small
articles they required. When the two vessels sepafacted the New Belford steered east northeast, and
the stop's company gave them three cheers and
wished them God speed.

NEW YORK, July 18.—Relative to the rumored rescinding of the order for the excitation of fluctures from the Grand Union noted, in Strategy, Judge Hilton said he knew nothing of the matter that his order bearing on that question remained unchanged. He added, with much force: "I am determined they shall remain so. I have no intention of altering them."